FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

5000 bushels in bulk, and 470 sacks, Liverpool } SALT, daily expected.

Also, in Store,

150 hhds. retailing MOLASSES, for sale by
A. LAZARUS.

Wilmington, Nov 23, 1835. 64 3t.

Copartnership Notice.

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in the City of New York under the firm of J. D. Beers & Co.;—in Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Augusta, Geo. under that of J. D. Beers, J. R. St. John & Co; will be continued by the Subscribers from and after 16th November next, for their own account and benefit, under the firm of J. R. St. John & Co.; Mr. Joseph D. Beers being about to retire from business. The existing firms will be continued for the present for the liquidation of the accounts of the same, which will be attended to by the persons who have heretofore had them in charge.

J. R ST. JOHN.
D. W. ST. JOHN.

New York, Oct. 3, 1835.

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in New Orleans under the firm of J. D. Beers, J. R. St John & Co., will be continued by the Subscribers from and after the 16th Nov. next, for their own account and benefit, under the firm of J. R. St. John, Gregory & Co. The existing firms will be continued for the present, for the liquidation of the accounts of the same.

J. R. ST. JOHN.
E. W. GREGORY.

New York, 24th Oct., 1835. 64 4w

Notice.

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in Fayetteville, N. C. by the Subscribers under the firm of J. D. Beers, J. R. St. John & Co. will be discontinued from and after this date, and the co-partnership in that place is hereby dissolved. The unsettled business will be attended to by Mr. O. P. Stark.

J. D. BEERS.
J. R. ST. JOHN.

New York, 12th Nov., 1835. 64 4w

Caution to the Public.

THE Public are hereby forewarned from trading for a Note on Smith & McNair, for fifty-one dollars and sixty-three cents, to the best of my recollection. The Note is payable to the Subscriber, dated the 6th of August, 1834, bearing interest since the 1st of January, 1834. A credit was entered on the Note some time last Summer of thirty-five dollars and some cents, the amount of the credit not precisely recollected.

The said Smith & McNair are hereby instructed not to pay the said note to any person but myself, as the note was mislaid by the Subscriber handing a letter to a gentleman at Mrs. Bryant's, on the 14th of October last, 7¼ miles south of Fayetteville, N. C. with the said Note enclosed, directed to John C Smith, P. M. at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C. The gentleman was to deposite the letter in the Post Office at Davis's Spring.—Mr. Smith informs me that the letter never came to hand. The gentleman that I handed the letter to, said he lived in Robeson County. I don't know who to apply to for information about it, as I neglected to inquire the gentleman's name; but he would confer a favor on the Subscriber by writing a few lines to him at Fayetteville, N C. informing him whether he deposited the letter at Davis's Spring Post Office or not.

JAMES W. SMITH.

November 25, 1835. 64-3w

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835.

Daniel Freeman vs. Richmond Billingsley } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's interest in a tract of land on which Christian Billingsley now lives.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richmond Billingsley, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, that the said Richmond Billingsley appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against him, and the land levied on as above, be ordered to be sold for thepayment of the same.

Witness, Farq'r. Martin, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for said County, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1835.

FARQ'R. MARTIN, *C. S. C.*
[64] Pr. HENRY LILLY, *D. Clk.*

A chance for a Printer.

THE Subscriber, desirous of devoting his entire attention to other business, offers for sale the CAMDEN JOURNAL ESTABLISHMENT, connected with the office is all the material necessary for printing the paper, and for doing all the job work usually offered at a country office. The Press is an excellent one, of Peter Smith's patent. The Journal has a respectable, and increasing circulation, and an advertising patronage inferior to no country paper in the Southern States.

To a *Printer*, one capable of discharging the duties of Editor, and devoting a part of his time to the mechanical department, this situation offers very decided advantages.

The establishment will be sold a bargain, and the terms accommodating. Possession may be had on or after the first of January next.

Persons wishing to purchase may learn further particulars, by addressing the Subscriber, post paid.

JOHN C. WEST.

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by
C. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 29, 1835. 56-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Fall and Winter supply, which comprises a Large and Extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Fur and wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards, Shoes and Boots, fur and sealskin Caps, writing, letter and wrapping Paper, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
PATENT MEDICINES.

—ALSO—

12 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
120 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
100 kegs Nails,
60 boxes Tin Plate,
20 bundles Wire,
10 qr. casks Wine,

Which we offer at wholesale for a small advance for Cash or Country Produce, or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 18, 1835. 63-6w.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Spanish Cigars,
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,
Coffee & brown Sugar,
Scotch Herrings,
Jamieson's water Crackers,
Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Race & ground Ginger,
Pepper and Alspice,
Cream Ale, &c. &c.

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov 19, 1835. 63-4m.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of BOOKS, embracing a very large number, of every description. They are far too numerous to be mentioned in detail

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Irving's Legends of the Conquest of Spain; The Linwoods; Magpie Castle; Tales of a Physician; Port Admiral; Francesca Carrara; Will Watch; Legends of a Log Cabin; Old Maids; Nights at Mess; Beauties of Irving; Nuts to Crack; Gaul's Phrenology; Reed and Matheson's Visit to the American Churches; Wayland's Philosophy; Supplement to 6 months in a Convent; Crocket's Song Book; Orator's Own Book; Irving's Life of Columbus; Evans's Millwright's Guide; Cobbett's Advice to Young Men; Parley's Every Day Book; Missouri Harmony, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

November 19.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a STORE at the foot of Hay Mount, in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he expects to keep a constant supply of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

The Subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he will (as heretofore) promptly attend to Drawing and Forwarding Money to Pensioners, as well as any other Bank business which may be committed to his care.

BEVERLY ROSE.

November 9, 1835 62 6w.

To Rent,

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, on Gillespie street.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12. 62*tf.*

John M. Dobbin

REQUESTS all those who owe balances to him, to pay them before the 1st of January next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

He has on hand his usual supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Which will be sold as usual to punctual customers.

Fayetteville, November 2, 1835. 61-5w

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

H. ERAMBERT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has just received from New York, where he selected them personally, a handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

In his line, which he will sell at a small advance on New York cost for CASH only, or to such customers as pay on demand. As he expects to leave these capes for the West next Fall, he is determined to do a *CASH BUSINESS,* or keep his Goods on his shelves; finding it better to cry over them than after them. I hope that those who are indebted to me will take this as a hint, and come forward and pay up old scores, or they will have cost to pay, for I am determined to collect my debts and do a Cash Business. All those that think proper to employ me on these terms, shall have my best services to accommodate them;—all goods purchased of me shall have preference. He invites his customers to call and examine his Stock, as he warrants them to be English Goods, and inferior to none in the market. His Stock consists as follows:—

Blue and black CLOTH,
Brown, adelaide and invisible green do,
Drab and double milled grey mixt for Overcoats,
Royal ribbed Cassimeres, latest style,
Checked Cassimere for Pantaloons,
Buckskin Cassimere,
Plain Cassimere of different colors,
A handsome assortment Winter Vestings,
Light fancy Vesting, *for Parties,*
Buff Cassimere, for ditto,
Fancy Velvet Vesting,
Plain Velvet and Satin ditto,
A handsome assortment of Fancy Articles,
Stocks of all kinds,
Linen Collars and Bosoms, plain and ruffled,
Gentlemen's Riding Belts, a useful article in riding,
Buckskin Gloves,
Gum Elastic Suspenders and Garters,
Fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cravat Stiffeners,
Money Purses, Silk and Buckskin,
Bead Bags,
Gentlemen's Knit Shirts and Drawers. Cotton do,
Cotton Shirts, very fine, ready made,
Ladies' Jackets and Drawers,
India Rubber Aprons, large and small,
And a handsome assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING,* and will warrant them as well made as any in the State; and a number of articles not mentioned, which he will sell at a small profit for Cash.

N. B. Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but sober, good workmen need apply,—for such the best prices in town will be given.

H. ERAMBERT.

October 26, 1835 60 3m

BOOKS.

JUST received, History of Popery; Master Key to Popery; Irving's Sketch Book and Knickerbocker; Memoirs of J. Brainerd Taylor; Wilberforce's View of Christianity; Barnes' Notes; History of Colombia; History of the Elephant; Todd's Johnson and Walker's Dictionary; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farrier; Comic Almanacs; Test of Truth; Maddock's Chancery; Missouri Harmony; a variety of Children's Books; &c.

E. J. HALE.

October 24, 1835.

JOHN MUNT

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cercon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60*tf.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, a very large bay HORSE, 16 hands high, a little lame in one of his hind legs. Said Horse having been raised up the country, it is thought he has strayed in that direction. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Richmond County, N. C.

HENRY T. THOMAS.

October 20. 59tf.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEET & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, will transact business under the firm of

HART & FULLER,

In the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Pearce, North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, where they are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a well selected Stock of

GOODS,

Which they offer on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

JAMES HART,
ELIJAH FULLER.

All kinds of Country Produce stored and sold, or shipped agreeable to order, and liberal advances made when desired, on shipment or otherwise.

HART & FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1835. 56*tf.*

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS just receiving his usual supply of FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

Lately selected in the New York Market.

The assortment is very extensive and consists of BRITISH, CHINA and AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season. His customers and friends are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, October 5, 1835. 57-2m

—ALSO—

150 Casks Thomastown Lime.

BUTTER.

3,000 Lbs. first quality Mountain BUTTER, put up by William Hale, Esq. and for sale by E. B. DRAKE.

October 12, 1835. 58tf

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2; Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do.; Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

Sept. 7.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Worshipful the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the County of Cumberland, passed September Term, 1835, I shall offer for sale, at the Residence of the late Col. John Hodges, deceased, on Tuesday the 15th of December next, a parcel of NEGRO SLAVES, belonging to said deceased's Estate, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls. The terms of sale will be six months credit, purchasers giving Bond with approved security, with Interest from the date.

WINIFRED HODGES, *Adm'x.*

November 2, 1835. 62-4w

CHEESE.

ON the river and expected in a few days,
50 BOXES CHEESE,
10 CASKS do.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

September 28

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

U S. Bank.—This institution continues its masterly "retreat" before its *powerful, constant,* but *not* generous enemy—the National 'Government.' One by one it is withdrawing its outposts, and curtailing, simplifying, and concentrating its business; and the *arrangements* by which these outposts, or branches, are withdrawn, are of a character to prove highly satisfactory to the local interests involved, as well as to that of the stockholders of the Bank. The withdrawal is made in such a way as to avoid all possible inconvenience to any party, and sometimes to be positively beneficial to all parties. To the arrangements of this kind heretofore announced, we have now to add another in relation to the Branch Bank at Pittsburgh, Pa.—We learn from the papers of that city, that the Branch there has been purchased by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, and that the whole of the debts, credits, and funds of the former were to be transferred to the latter, in the course of the present week. Liberal terms, it appears, have been granted to the purchasers in this case as in others; the payments being extended to four annual instalments, bearing interest at five per cent.

We learn from the Wellsburg Transcript that a boat arrived at the wharf about a week ago, with 39 emigrants, bound for Susanna, 100 miles above St. Louis, Missouri. It was built on the bank of the Susquehanna river, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, had ascended the Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania canal, and from thence passed up the canal to Hollidaysburg, a distance of 173 miles. At Hollidaysburg it was put on the railroad cars and transported over the Alleghany mountain to Johnstown, at the western base of the mountains. The distance between these two last points is 36 miles, and the road passes over an elevation of 2,370 feet above the level of the ocean. At Johnstown the emigrant was again launched into the canal, which it descended to the Ohio river, at Pittsburg, a distance of 120 miles. Here it entered the Ohio and took its departure for the Mississippi; which river it will ascend to the place of its final destination.—*Compiler.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

The Texas Volunteers.—A vessel will depart tomorrow for Texas, with nearly two hundred Volunteers. She goes direct to New Orleans, which port is to be the rendezvous for four other vessels also with volunteers. Immediately after their arrival they will leave in a body for Texas.

Quere.—Is not this going *rather* beyond the opinion of the Circuit Court?

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday says—"There is a prospect of an amicable settlement of all the political difficulties which so long kept the Canadas in a state of ferment. It appears that Lord Gosford had been instructed by the Whig Ministry to pursue a conciliatory policy, and the £22,000, for contingencies, have been unconditionally yielded by him to the assembly."

A Canal round the Falls of Niagara.—From a circular drawn up by a committee in Oswego, it would seem that a survey of the route has been made, during the past season, under the authority of the General Government, which establishes the complete practicability of the work; and, accordingly, memorials are to be addressed to Congress at the approaching session, asking their aid towards its accomplishment.

New York Court of Sessions.—Thomas Cobbett was convicted of committing an indecent assault upon the person of Mrs. Catharine Fulcher. The prisoner defended himself by stating that his only offence was in kissing Mrs. F., a liberty which she had frequently encouraged him to take. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

A pedlar with his cart overtaking another of his clan on the road, was thus addressed—"Hallo, friend, what do you carry?" "Drugs and Medicines," was the reply. "Good!" returned the other, "you may go ahead—I carry grave stones!"

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1835.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

In obedience to the directions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1827, entitled "an act concerning the Public Treasury;" the Public Treasurer respectfully submits the following Report:

I. *Of the Public or Unappropriated Revenue and Expenditures.*

The Receipts at the Treasury for the year ending Nov. 1, 1835, amounted to $150,109 56, consisting of the following items:

Cash from the Sheriffs, for the tax of 1834,	$72,169 12	
Bank of Newbern, Dividend of Capital,	45,450 00	
Bank of Cape Fear, Dividends,	95 00	
Buncombe Turnpike Co., Dividend,	650 00	
Old State Bank, Dividends,	27,680 00	
Bank of the State, for interest on advance payments for 300 shares stock,	691 38	
Bank of the State for Div'd of 2½ pr. ct. on 300 shares,	750 00	
Do do. for tax of 25 cents on each share held by individuals,	2,250 00	
Several small items,	444 06	
	150,109 56	
Add balance in Treasury, Nov. 1, 1834,	68,433 41	
Makes a total of	218,542 97	
The disbursements during the year ending November 1, 1835, amount to	171,686 67	
Leaving a balance, Nov. 1, 1835, of	46,856 30	

The disbursements consist of the following items, viz:

General Assembly,	$40,981 75
Rebuilding Capitol,	70,000 00
Judiciary,	26,201 42
Executive Department,	2,600 00
Treasury Department,	2,000 00
Department of State,	1,166 50
Comptroller's Department,	842 37
Library Fund,	515 15
Contingencies,	7,498 50
Sheriffs for settling Tax,	995 50
Do for comparing Congressional Polls,	497 01
Do for making Convention returns,	966 33
Convention,	10,117 93
Public Printer,	900 00
Pensioners,	1,040 00
Adjutant General's Office,	200 00
Treasury Notes burnt session of 1834	5,138 22
Bogue Banks,	10 50
Governor's House,	15 50
	$171,686 67

II. *Of the Literary Fund.*

The receipts of money for this fund, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1835, amount to 29,670 72, consisting of the following items, viz:

Dividends of Capital, Bank of Newbern,	3,525 00	
Dividend Bank of Cape Fear, 754 shares,	7,163 00	
Dividend Cape Fear Nav. Co.	1,216 14	
Dividend old State Bank,	2,820 00	
Bank of the State, for interest on advance payments on 1200 shares,	3,200 56	
Dividends from Bank of the State, 1666 shares,	4,165 00	
Entries of vacant land,	4,541 30	
Auctioneers' Tax,	546 84	
Tax on retailers of spiritous liquors,	2,492 88	
	29,670 72	
Add balance in the hands of the Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, Nov. 1, 1834,	19,403 99	
Makes an aggregate of	49,074 71	
The disbursements amount to	47,907 63	
Leaving a balance, Nov. 1, 1835, of	1,167 08	

The disbursements consist entirely of payments for stock in the Bank of the State, except $20 paid to the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Fund.

III. *Of the Fund for Internal Improvement.*

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, as Treasurer of this fund, Nov. 1, 1834,	6,539 42	
The receipts consist of dividends on 1358 shares of Cape Fear Bank stock,	12,901 00	
On bonds for Cherokee lands,	1,835 17	
	14,736 17	
	21,275 59	

The disbursements from this fund amount to only $26 28.

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing statements show balances of cash on hand at the close of the business of the fiscal year, ending on the 31st of Oct. 1835, as follows, viz:

Amount as Public Treasurer,	$46,856 30
Ditto as Treasurer of Internal Improvement Fund,	21,249 31
Ditto as Treasurer of the Literary Fund,	1,167 08
Making an aggregate amount of	$69,272 69

The foregoing amount is disposed of (as directed by law) in the following manner, to wit:

Amount deposited in the Bank of the State of No. Carolina, at Raleigh, and remaining at the credit of the Public Treasurer on the 31st day of October, 1835,	$59,632 31
Do. do. in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, on the same day,	6,401 41
Worn Treasury notes redeemed, and in the vault of the Treasury,	3,100 23
Silver change, and cash in the Treasury,	138 74
Making a total amount of	$69,272 69

It will be perceived, on reference to the foregoing Report, and on comparing the amount received on account of the *ordinary* revenue, for the year 1834, with the amount received from the same sources for the year 1833, as reported by the late Public Treasurer, that the former exceeds the latter by the sum of 3,769 97.—This increase in the revenue of the last year, derivable from taxation, has been owing principally to the fact, that under the fifth section of the revenue law of 1822, licenses have been taken out in several of the principal towns of the State, for erecting and keeping up, under various names, public Gaming-tables, for playing games of chance—each of which is subject to the tax imposed by the said section, of five hundred dollars. It seems not to have

been discovered, until within the last year, that any other than a Billiard-table, was the subject of license, by law—as none other has ever heretofore been licensed under the act referred to. It becomes, therefore, a matter of grave inquiry, as it is a subject of great importance to the community; how far it is proper, (if proper at all) to license, or even tolerate, a species of vice evidently tending, in the most alluring forms, to corrupt the public morals, and to lower the standard of public virtue, merely for the purpose of aiding the common sources in replenishing the Treasury, from time to time, with the required amount of revenue.

The attention of the Legislature has been repeatedly called, by my predecessor, to the fact, that the ordinary revenue of the State has been gradually diminishing for a number of years. This fact is no less true now than heretofore; and, unless some mode is speedily devised, of correcting the abuses and fraudulent practices, which have grown up under the present system, a resort to an increase of taxation must be the inevitable consequence. The importance of the subject, imposes upon me the duty of respectfully asking the special attention of the Legislature to it, at the present session A table annexed to the report from this department at the last session, and prepared with great care, exhibiting "comparative statements of the listing and assessment of property for taxation, in 1815, and 1833, with the nett tax accruing thereon," shows that the aggregate value of the lands listed for taxation in the year 1815 was $53,-521,513—while the aggregate value in 1833, was only $42,916,633—showing a decrease in valuation, in the space of eighteen years, of $11,604 880 —when to this fact is added another, that from the year 1815, to the year 1833, 1,249,758 acres of land, have been entered and patented, and the value of which has been taken into the aggregate value of the lands listed in 1833, the difference in the valuation at the periods referred to, will be greatly increased.

The defects of the present system of listing lands, are too numerous, and are too well known, to require particular specification in this report. A principal one, however, is believed to be the want of uniformity in affixing a proper value to the lands, when given in for taxation The practice differs in almost every county, and frequently, in different parts of the same county; the effect is, that, while the honest and conscientious land holder is made to pay a fair proportion of the burthen of supporting the government, his neighbor, who is less scrupulous, and whose conscience is more easily satisfied, pays just that proportion which he, voluntarily, chooses to pay. Similar defects also exist, in the manner of giving in taxable polls; there being no mode pointed out for ascertaining the ages of either white or black polls, much is necessarily left to the honesty and discretion of those whose duty it is to list them for taxation.

[The Treasurer states, that he had, under resolution of the Directors of the Literary Fund, subscribed and paid for 466 shares of stock in the Bank of the State. He then proceeds]

The State has now taken and paid for, of the six-thousand shares of stock, reserved by the charter, 1966—(1666 of which belongs to the Literary Fund, and three-hundred to the State,)—leaving four thousand and thirty-four shares, yet to be subscribed: Of this number, the means of the Literary Fund accruing within the ensuing year, will probably pay for two-hundred and fifty, or, perhaps, three hundred From this view of the subject, it will be seen that there will still be 3,700 shares, or upwards, unsubscribed for. It is a matter of regret, that the State has not had the means hitherto, of taking up the whole of the reserved stock; as the want of this additional capital has tended, in a great degree, to cramp the operations of the Bank, and consequently to curtail in a like proportion, those facilities and accommodations which would otherwise have been extended to the public. Since the adjournment of the last session, an additional branch of the Bank has been established at Fayetteville, which is intended, in some degree, to supply the place of the United States Branch Bank recently discontinued at that place; and should the Legislature make the necessary provision for paying in full for the remaining shares of Stock reserved to the State, it would enable the Bank to establish other branches and agencies in sections of the State not now supplied with capital; and thereby, to give increased facilities to the people in their agricultural and commercial pursuits. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully invited to this subject, at the present session, as the right of the State to take the shares yet unsubscribed for, will expire by the express limitation of the charter on the first day of January, 1837.

It will be observed, upon reference to the statement of receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year, that the loan of forty thousand dollars, contemplated by the last Legislature, and authorized by a resolution of that body, has not been made. At an early period, after the adjournment of the last session, (believing that the loan would become necessary,) I opened a correspondence with the Bank of Cape Fear, the Bank of the State, and the Bank of the United States, to ascertain upon what terms the loan could be had, in case the exigencies of the Treasury should require it: The terms proposed by each of these institutions, were nearly the same —varying only in this particular: that the Bank of the State proposed to receive the re-imbursement of the money, at any time when it might suit the convenience of the State to make it, or in other words, that the Public Treasurer should be at liberty to fix the length of the periods for which the loan should be made. Determining, however, not to exercise the authority given me by the resolution, until driven to it by necessity, I refrained from taking any further steps in the matter, until by the timely declaration of dividends of capital made by the State Bank, and Bank of Newbern, on the shares owned by the State in each; the Treasury was so replenished as to remove entirely all necessity for further action upon the subject. The sources, however, from which such opportune relief was brought to the Treasury, during the past year, are now nearly exhausted; and it has been determined by the State Bank, that no further dividend of capital shall be declared, until the expiration of the charter; at which time it is contemplated to make a dividend of the whole of its means, and bring its affairs to a final close; so that all hope of revenue from that quarter, will be cut off, until after the first day of January, 1838. What course the Bank of Newbern intends to pursue, in regard to the final close of its concerns, is not known to this department; no certain calculation, therefore, can be made on receiving aid from that source. It is perfectly evident, then, from every view of the present state of the Treasury, that a loan will be required at a very early period of the ensuing year. The amount necessary to be borrowed, will depend, in a great degree, upon the circumstance, whether or not an additional appropriation shall be made, to continue the work upon the new Capitol, and to what amount? When that question is determined, some estimate may be formed as to the probable amount required.

[A few paragraphs of the Report are here devoted to the subject of the bonds for Cherokee Lands.]

The statement marked C, accompanying this report, will show the amount of Treasury Notes issued under the several acts of the Legislature on that subject—the amount at different times redeemed and burnt by the Committee of Finance; and the amount yet unredeemed. Of this latter amount, viz $52,511 92, it is believed that at least two thirds, perhaps three-fourths, have been lost or destroyed. Most of the bills which are now presented at the Treasury for redemption, are so exceedingly mutilated, as frequently to make it difficult oven to tell their denomination; and almost impossible to detect those that are counterfeit, and those that are composed of various parts of bills arranged and pasted together. The withdrawal of so large an amount of change from circulation, within a few years, has produced serious inconvenience in the payment of small sums of money; which has not yet been overcome by the efforts of the Bank of the State, to furnish a sufficiency of specie-change for ordinary circulation. This inconvenience has been particularly felt in the transactions of this department during the last year. Most of the Treasury bills now offered for redemption, are presented in small amounts, and not unfrequently in a single bill at a time. It is therefore respectfully suggested, whether the Public Treasurer should not be authorized to incur a small expense, to procure from the United States Mint, or elsewhere, an amount of specie-change, sufficient to redeem these bills, and to facilitate the business of receiving and paying in this department generally.

The suits heretofore pending between the State and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, were decided at the last term of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Banks; for the grounds upon which the decision was made, I beg leave to refer to the report of the case itself.

The tax of twenty-five cents per share, for the last year, imposed by the amended charter, on the stock held by individuals in the Bank of Cape Fear, amounting to $797 50, has been paid; although the amount was not received until after the accounts for the fiscal year were closed

A dividend of eleven per cent has been declared for the year, ending on the first day of November, instant, on the Stock held by the State in the Buncombe Turnpike Company, amounting to $550, which amount has also been received at this office since the first of the present month.

Such Bank exhibits as have been received at this department, during the past year, are hereto annexed; and such others as may be received during the sitting of the Legislature, will be forthwith communicated.

The statements accompanying this report, (marked from A. to H, inclusive) will be found to contain all the information on the subjects to which they relate, required to be furnished by the act regulating the Treasury Department.

In conclusion, it is deemed but an act of justice to the Sheriffs of the several counties, to state, that they have, with great promptness and punctuality, accounted for and paid into the Treasury, within the time prescribed by law, the whole amount of revenue with which they were chargeable. For this faithfulness in the discharge of their duty, they deserve the highest commendation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SAM'L F. PATTERSON, *Pub. Treasurer.*

From one of the Tables appended to the Report, we ascertain that the tax paid by the Sheriffs was derived from the following objects:

Tax on land,	. . .	23,259 75
" " Town property,	. . .	1,539 98
" " Polls,	. . .	28,284 52
" " Stud horses,	. . .	1,528 71
" " Gates,	. . .	117 50
" " Stores,	. . .	9,352 06
" " Pedlers,	. . .	3,219 50
" " Artificial curiosities,	.	733 20
" " Natural ditto.	. .	267 90
" " Billiard-tables & tables of chance,		3,290
" " Brokers and Lottery Offices,		376
" " Penalty for failing to comply with the act of 1834,	. .	200

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Monday, November 23.

Mr. Wyche presented a resolution, authorising the committee on Finance to burn such Treasury notes as may be in the Treasurer's Office; which passed three times and was ordered to be enrolled

On motion of Mr. Waugh, ordered that the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Public Treasurer to provide means for paying the residue of the stock unsubscribed, which was reserved to the State, in the Bank of the State; whether it would not be expedient to authorise him to issue stock, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, with authority to dispose of it on the best possible terms, either in or out of the State, provided it can be effected at par; or the expediency of relinquishing the right to take the amount which has not been subscribed and paid for; and that they be further instructed to take into consideration the expediency of increasing the circulating medium of the State.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing statutes on the subject of gaming, so as more effectually to suppress the vice, and to render it highly penal, in all concerned, to engage in the same; and further, to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1822, laying a tax on public tables for gambling, so as to amount to a total prohibition of the same

Tuesday, November 24.

The Speaker announced that the following gentlemen are appointed to form the committee, on the part of the Senate, on so much of the Governor's message as recommends the adoption of measures to prevent the interference of citizens of other States with our domestic police, to wit: Mess. Polk, Edwards, Little, Moye of Greene, Hill, Allison, Wellborn, Edmonston, Beasley, Kerr, Mebane, Wilson and Fox

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wilson, a bill authorising the Governor to issue his warrant to some one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, commanding him to fill any vacancy that may occur by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of this State, also a bill, providing a reward for taking up runaway slaves, the property of citizens of this State, in non-Slaveholding States; and by Mr. Wyche, a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State Read the first time and passed, and the first and last mentioned bills referred.

The proposition of the House of Commons, to raise a joint select committee to wait on the Governor elect, and inform him of his election, &c. was agreed to and Messrs. Polk and Edwards appointed on the part of the Senate.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Brittain presented the petition of E. L. Poindexter, of Macon, praying that the State take a part of the stock of Smoky Mountain Turnpike Road.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee of Finance, reported a resolution requiring the Public Treasurer to procure specie change for the redemption of Treasury notes; which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed. It subsequently passed the House, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Speaker presented to the Senate the resignation of R. D. Spaight, as Senator from Craven county, which was read and accepted; and a writ of election ordered to the Sheriff of said county, commanding him to hold an election on the 5th day of December next, to supply the vacancy.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Hogan, a bill to amend an act of 1822, for the division of Rowan county. By Mr. Joyner, a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail-Road Company.—By Mr. Waugh, a bill concerning the County Courts in this State. These bills were severally read the first time the first laid upon the table, and the two last named referred.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of Martin,

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws, so as to compel all overseers of public roads to report to their respective County Courts that may happen after the 1st day of January in each and every year, the length of the roads over which they are overseers, and their localities, and the number of hands subject to work on said roads, and that it shall be the duty of the Courts to apportion the hands on each road, and to compel the Clerks of the respective County Courts to make such entry, and to transmit his order to each overseer, within 30 days after such order is made—and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill providing a reward for taking up runaway slaves in non-slaveholding states, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Wilson, amended, and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Nov. 26.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wyche, to provide a temporary appointment of Registers in certain cases; and a bill fixing the punishment for the crime of bigamy.—By Mr. Little, a bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts, in all cases where the intervention of a Jury may be necessary. By Mr. Wilson, a bill amendatory of the act, passed in 1822, entitled "an act for the relief of debtors, for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next." These bills were read the first time and passed, and the three first named referred.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill authorising the Governor to issue his warrant to some one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, commanding him to fill any vacancy that may occur among the Judges of the Superior Courts, without amendment, recommending its rejection. Mr. H. also made a similar report on the bill to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing *ca. sas.* until a return has been made, that the defendant has no property, &c. Concurred in and both bills rejected.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and took up the bill defining the duty of County Courts in appointing Patrols. A motion was made by Mr. Staly to postpone the bill indefinitely; which was negatived. The bill was then, on the several motions of Messrs. Cooper, Wellborn and Wilson, amended, read the second time, and passed. The Senate then adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 27.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Marsteller, a bill authorising David Thally to erect a bridge across the north-east branch of the Cape-Fear. By Mr. Morehead, a bill to incorporate the Deep River Gold Mining Company.

The engrossed bill allowing further time for registering grants, proving and registering deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift, and the engrossed bill to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Washington, passed their three several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled.

The bill defining the duty of the County Court in appointing patrols, and the duty of patrols, was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, referred to a select Committee of six, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Marsteller, Williams of Franklin, Fox, Moye of Greene, & Dowd.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the payment of instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the Stock of the Bank of the State, reported the same with sundry amendments—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

David Long, the Senator elect from the county of Cabarrus, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Wilson from the select Committee, to whom the Patrol bill was referred, reported the same with sundry amendments.

Mr. Bryan said, the bill had a two-fold aspect—to ensure due subordination among our slaves, and to protect them from cruelty and oppression. He therefore proposed an amendment, providing for the strict obedience of the patrol to the Captain. It would not conflict with the other provisions of the bill, and he thought would be calculated to restrain any undue severity, which an indiscreet patrol might be disposed to inflict. He looked upon this as one of the most important bills before the Senate. It affects a very large portion of our property, and should be well guarded.

Mr. Wilson objected to the amendment submitted by the gentlemen from Carteret. He fully appreciated his motives and good feelings. But he thought his amendment unnecessary. He was mistaken with regard to the propositions of the bill. They already embraced the objects contemplated by the proposed amendment, and he should therefore vote against it.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative.

The bill then passed its third reading, by a vote of 35 to 22, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Waugh submitted a series of Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. We are compelled, for want of room, to omit them, but will publish them next week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 23.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Daniel M Barringer, one of the Commoners from Cabarrus county, in consequence of the delicate state of his health.

A communication was received from the Governor, in relation to the 4,000 Shares of Stock the right of subscription to which is reserved to the State by the Charter until January 1837 The Governor recommends that the State borrow the money and take up the Shares. The message was read, and on Mr Dudley's motion, referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Hoke moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for Governor of the State for the ensuing year, and nominating for the station Richard Dobbs Spaight, the Senator from Craven.

Mr. Dudley said, that it was with extreme reluctance he opposed any motion of the gentleman from Lincoln, and he trusted that, in now moving to lay his proposition on the table, he should not be considered as acting disrespectfully. He had no prejudices against the nominee, but at a time like the present, when he hoped an enlarged system of Internal Improvements was about to be entered upon, he should like to know, before casting his vote, what his opinions were in regard to these matters.

The vote on Mr. Dudley's motion was announced to be Ayes 57—Noes 67. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Rayner moved to amend the motion submitted by Mr. Hoke, by striking out the word "immediately," and inserting "on Thursday next."

Mr. R. said, it had been an established custom for many years, when an important election was to take place in the Legislature of North Carolina, to appoint some given future day for this purpose. This custom was entitled to respect from its antiquity, and should be followed now unless good reasons for deviating from it could be shown. Old and established usages should not be abandoned for light or transient causes. A valid reason for postponing the election, independent of the ordinary usage, was that the delay would afford time for deliberation and reflection, and for a free interchange of sentiments as to the qualifications of the rival candidates.—Why sir, such precipitancy? Why should we be hurried into so important an election without a moment's notice? The election of the Chief Magistrate of a free and sovereign State, is no child's play—it is not like chusing a person to fill the insignificant office of State Printer. No, sir, it is an important business, we are to select an individual to preside over the destinies of the State, and to reflect the opinions and feelings of its citizens, and if there ever was a time, when the Governor of N. Carolina should possess decision and energy of character, it is *now*. The old Constitution with its many excellencies, transmitted to us by our fathers, is about to be swept away, and it is important that care should be taken to select an Executive in accordance with the times, if the bright hopes would be realized, that gentlemen anticipate from the change. But sir, said Mr. R. there is a still more weighty reason, why we should move cautiously and with deliberation in this matter. The signs of the times are portentous—"shadows, clouds and darkness" rest upon the South. This is no chimera of the brain, no creation of fancy, but serious, sober truth. And at such a crisis, do gentlemen wish to hurry us unprepared into the election of so important an officer, merely to carry out the schemes of midnight cabals, or subserve the corrupt purposes of party leaders? Do they want yet another victim to appease the demon of faction? If they are determined to sacrifice the best interests of the State at the shrine of party considerations, and to make the question purely a test of political strength, he appealed to the magnanimity, to the chivalry of gentlemen, not to take advantage of their crippled condition. He knew the days of chivalry had gone by, but it was ever deemed a violation of its spirit, to trample upon a prostrate foe. All that we ask, is time for reflection. The importance of the station —the best interests of the State—the peculiar juncture of affairs, demand it. Nothing is to be gained to the public interest by this summary mode of despatching business—nor can it be justified on any other principle, than that which binds together a pie-bald party in this country, viz: that to the victors belong the spoils. He trusted that every member of that House, who was unwilling to carry out party plans at the expense of the character and honor of the State, would vote to postpone the election, as moved by him.

Mr. Hoke said, the gentleman who had just addressed the House possessed a most exuberant fancy. He had said a good deal about chivalry and magnanimity, but really he could not see what they had to do with the simple proposition before them. A very substantial reason, he thought, why the elections should all be made, was, that those being over, the Legislature could then proceed to despatch the necessary business, free of excitement, and go home to their constituents. Doubt had been expressed as to the views of the gentleman nominated by him on particular subjects. Is there a man here, said Mr. H. who does not know the opinions of Richard D. Spaight on public matters? He had been in public life for twenty years, and never concealed his sentiments. He believed he knew all his principles and he was satisfied with them. He assured the gentleman he meant nothing unfair, he wished nothing unfair—he thought it was well understood that this election was to come on to-day.

Mr. King said, the gentleman from Lincoln stated that it was well understood the election of Governor was to come on to-day. He would ask, by whom was it understood? It might have been by the leaders of the party with which that gentleman acted, but certainly the understanding was not general. As a free man, he protested against the application of party *harness*, whether it were to serve political friends or opponents. The gentleman, however, was so desirous of despatching the public business, that he would consent to no delay. The party to which he belonged, arrogated to themselves he believed, the exclusive merit of attending to the public interests. Mr. K. said, he recollected distinctly, that the election for a United States Senator last winter, was precipitately brought on for the very same reason, viz: that the public business might be despatched Gentlemen were invoked to give an impetus to business by having the election over. It was done, and in a few days we had a beautiful exemplification of the manner in which the public business was to be despatched. A string of Political Resolutions were brought forward, disgraceful to the State and to the party by whom they were introduced, which were debated for several days at an expense of some $10,000 or $12.000 to the people. This was the way in which "the public business was despatched." And he had understood that another political dose of like character was now in preparation, the one administered last session not having proved strong enough for the purpose intended.

With regard to the gentleman nominated, he felt for him great personal respect, but he was a political racer, whose notions he did not like, and he could not vote for him. He imputed nothing derogatory to the gentleman from Lincoln, but he could not help remarking what a sudden revolution his feelings had undergone with regard to his candidate. He knew the time when he was far from being a favorite with him.

But, said Mr. K. I deprecate this precipitate action. What is to be gained by it, as the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) has emphatically asked? If the party are confident of success, they can lose nothing by a few days delay. Are we to be forced into a balloting, merely to gratify their pride of power, and to afford them an opportunity to exult as they have already done, at victories not achieved exclusively on party grounds? Such haste is a departure from established usage. Are we to have no time to inquire into the fitness of candidates? Is no opportunity for deliberation or consultation to be allowed us? Or has every thing been arranged out of doors, and all we have to do is, like liege vassals, to register the decrees of the junto?—As a free man, he protested against it. The annals of every Legislature in the Union might be consulted in vain for a precedent to justify this mode of hurrying on elections. He did hope, however they might differ in their ideas of the qualifications of candidates, that the election would be at least *decently* conducted.

Mr. Hoke said, he believed he had got himself into a hornet's nest. The remarks of the gentleman from Iredell came with peculiar grace from him, he not being a party man, nor ever having given a party vote!

Mr. King. You are mistaken sir.

Mr. Hoke. I ask pardon. The gentleman however reminds me of the story of the man and the great black dog, that he heard always trotting just behind him, but which never came in sight. It was all fancy sir—the workings of a disordered imagination. So with the gentleman from Iredell, in regard to the Mangum Resolutions. They are everlastingly present to his distempered imagination, and no doubt in his view are infamous.

With regard to the imputed change of opinion as to the nominee, he admitted that he was not originally acceptable to him—that he had entertained prejudices against him—unfounded and illiberal prejudices, which were immediately dissipated on a personal acquaintance.

As to the complaint of the gentleman from Iredell that no opportunity was given for deliberation or consideration, he would ask him, if he had not already made up his mind for whom he would vote—nay, if he had not fixed upon his candidate before he left home. If he had not determined the matter, he would willingly extend to him the delay asked for.

Mr. Clingman said, the chief reason advanced for bringing on the election now, was to save time. If there be any sincerity in this argument, why was it not brought on last week?—It was known then that there would be a vacancy, and that it was to be filled. We had to adjourn from day to day, because we had nothing to do, and so far as a saving of time is concerned, it would certainly have savoured more of economy to have attended to this matter then. Why had they not done so? Has any new light burst upon them since that period? In this country, said Mr. C. it is perfectly idle to talk about going for principles and not men. The only way of pushing principles is by getting out men as candidates who are identified with them. He went for certain principles himself, and he believed this election would affect them one way or the other. Of the nominee, he knew personally but little, either for or against. He knew only, that he was on a particular side as regards Federal politics. He protested against making Federal politics the pivot on which an election of this kind should turn. Instead of examining into the principles of candidates, to ascertain whether they are in favor of measures, calculated to elevate the condition of the State, it is enough for some gentlemen that they belong to a certain party. Great questions are now agitating the country. There was one particularly, and he did not allude to it now for the purpose of discussing its merits, inasmuch as he had laid Resolutions on the table in reference to it. He meant the proper disposition to be made of the Public Lands. He was desirous of knowing the opinions of the nominee on this subject. North-Carolina has an immense interest in the settlement of this question, and the Governor of the State, as he is inclined, may either promote our wishes, or throw a stumbling block in the way. It is the duty of a Governor to attend to measures of State policy—to develope and foster our internal resources—and leave President-making to others. He wished time to enquire into the principles, not the political preferences of the candidates. By Thursday, the day mentioned, he could make up his mind. Suppose in our own case, a candidate for the Legislature was to come out before the people on the day of election? Is it not certain he would be beaten? Ought the members of this House, then, to pay less attention to considerations of propriety than their Constituents? He should vote for the postponement.

Gen. Jacocks said, it was well known to his acquaintances, that he had latterly meddled but little with politics. On arriving in this City, however, he found that party feelings ran pretty high. Before leaving home, taking it for granted that the party with whom he acted, were in a minority, his attention had been drawn to William D. Mosely, Esq. as a suitable successor to Gov. Swain. He had made enquiries about him, and was perfectly satisfied as to his qualifications. On Saturday last, he heard for the first time the name of the present nominee mentioned. He had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, but did not like to be dragged so suddenly into an election. The spirit of Fanaticism was abroad, and it was very desirable that our Chief Executive Officer should combine with energy and talents a full share of Southern feeling. He wanted time for reflection The previous elections which had taken place settled the question as to which party was in the ascendant. Why then hurry us so in this matter? He hoped the indulgence asked for would be extended.

The motion to postpone was decided in the negative—Ayes 59, Noes 65.

Mr. Thomas moved an adjournment. Negatived, 82 to 44.

On motion of Mr. Dudley, the name of William B. Meares, Esq. was added to the nomination.

Mr. King moved to adjourn. Negatived—72 to 49.

A message from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition to ballot immediately for Governor, accompanied by Tellers to receive the votes.

The message having been read, a motion was made by some gentleman, whose name we did not catch, to adjourn.

The Speaker doubted whether it was in order to move an adjournment under existing circumstances. A message had been sent to the Senate to ballot for Governor; the Senate had returned a message concurring therein, and had sent Messengers to receive the votes, who were then present in the Commons' Hall.—Though he had doubts as to the correctness of the decision, he would pronounce the motion to be in order.

From this decision Mr. Slade took an appeal to the House.

Mr. Manly said, a motion to adjourn is always in order, according to the Rules of the House, and therefore could be submitted at any stage of proceeding.

Mr. Slade said, to obviate difficulty, he would withdraw his appeal.

The question was then put on adjournment, and negatived.

A balloting then took place for Governor, which resulted as heretofore stated.

Tuesday, November 24.

Mr. Pippen presented a bill to amend an act, passed in 1830, regulating Patrols. Read first time, ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, a writ of election was ordered to issue to the Sheriff of Cabarrus, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of D. M. Barringer, a member of this House. The election to take place on the 7th of December ensuing.

Mr. Kelly presented a bill to abolish the office of County Trustee in Moore county. Read first time.

A message from his Excellency the Governor, transmitting the annual Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Dudley, a bill authorising the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to increase the tax on town property, not exceeding 100 per cent.—Read first time.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred a Resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of amending the law regulating the inspection of Flour in Fayetteville, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill which had its first reading. The object of the bill, as we gathered from the Report, is to grant to Farmers who carry Flour to the Fayetteville market, the privilege of selling the same, without being compelled to submit it for inspection.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a voluminous Report from the Commissioners appointed to revise and digest the Statute Law of the State. The Communication having been read,

Mr. Graham remarked, that the subject of the Report just received was one of great importance. There appeared to be some difficulty as to the proper course for the Legislature to pursue in reference to it. One view presented in the Governor's communication, was to have a number of the revised Statutes printed in a cheap form for circulation and examination, in the *interim* of the Legislature, but to postpone final action on them until the next session. Another view which had occurred to him, was for the Assembly to take up and pass on as many of the chapters as convenient, at this time. He moved therefore, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to print the Governor's Communication and the letter of the Commissioners, and to refer to a joint select Committee of both Houses, the entire Report. Agreed to.

The bill to amend the Act incorporating the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, was read the second time. Mr. Taylor, of Nash, moved to strike out so much of the bill as gives the power of issuing Notes under the denomination of $5. Mr. Manly opposed the motion and repeated the arguments advanced by him yesterday on introducing the bill. Mr. Taylor replied, but from the audible laughter which some of his remarks produced in the Hall, we could not hear him. The vote on striking out was decided in the negative, 88 to 34. The bill then passed its second reading.

The bill to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Wilmington, was read the second time.

Mr. Dudley moved that the bill lie on the table. He knew nothing of its origin, but presumed it was introduced by some *friendly* hand, who wanted to take charge of the interests of the Boroughs, before they were quite dead. The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, November 26.

Hugh Waddell, a member elect from Orange county, *vice* James Forrest, dec'd. appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr Graham, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the Executive Communication in relation to the Stock reserved for the State in the Bank of the State, reported a bill to allow the Trustees of the University and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to subscribe for such number of Shares as may be convenient for them to take—not exceeding 1300 Shares for the former and 500 for the latter The bill was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to amend an Act passed in 1826, directing how the Regiments of Militia in this State shall hereafter be reviewed [This bill makes it the duty of Reviewing Officers to review at the usual Parade grounds, and repeals so much of the act as gives power to Captains to muster their Companies only twice in a year] Read first time.

Mr. Kelly presented a bill to repeal so much of an Act, passed in 1831, as compels the County Trustee of Moore to pay Jurors

The bill for the more effectual suppression of Gaming was taken up for its second reading. Mr Pippin moved to amend it, so as to make the fine on keepers of Gaming tables $500, instead of $200, as prescribed in the bill. The resolution being stated,

Mr Manly said, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, it was proper for him perhaps, to state the reasons which governed the Committee in inserting the sum of $200 It is stipulated in the bill that the fine shall *not be less* than $200, leaving it discretionary with the Judge to increase it, in proportion to the magnitude of the offence. Cases might occur, it was supposed, of so mitigated a character, as not to require a heavier fine than $200, or a longer term of imprisonment than one calendar month; and again, others might occur, of such aggravated character, as to deserve more signal notice. By leaving the penalty unlimited, the Judge will have the power to go, in the way of fine, as high as figures can carry him, and in the term of imprisonment, to the full extent permitted by the Common Law.

The motion to amend was rejected without a count, and the bill passed its second reading.

The bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture, to amend the Laws regulating the inspection of Flour in Fayetteville, having been taken up for its second reading; Mr Hybart moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr H said, that he represented a community, a portion of which were deeply interested in the character of the Flour exported from the State.—The Legislature had seen fit to pass laws requiring that all Flour intended for exportation should be inspected before carried away. These laws had been again and again repealed, and as often re-enacted, because the public interest clearly demanded it. He had had no opportunity for consultation with his constituents, and it might turn out, that they were not opposed to the proposed innovation; if so, he certainly should throw no obstacles in the way of the bill. But he was not disposed to have their interests commuted on that floor, without having an opportunity of ascertaining their views. Leaving out of the question, however, the fact that the town of Fayetteville was interested in this matter, and acting as a legislator for the State, he was satisfied that the provisions of the bill were unwise and conflicted with sound policy.

Mr. Guthrie said, he was aware that it was not in order to enter into the merits of the bill, upon a motion to lay on the table. If the gentleman from Fayetteville would pledge himself to call up the bill, after having heard from his constituents, he, as the organ of the Committee which reported the bill, would consent to his motion. If he would not thus pledge himself, he hoped he would withdraw his motion and afford him an opportunity of showing that sound policy did require the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hybart said he would pledge himself to this effect. He should like, however, to hear the gentleman argue the bill on its merits, though he doubted his ability to demonstrate to the House the expediency of its passage.

Mr. Guthrie said, on reflection, it was important that the bill should be immediately acted on If his constituents were laboring under a grievance, as he believed they were, the sooner it was abated the better. He hoped, therefore, the House would not lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Hybart rejoined. Really, Mr Speaker, I met the gentleman's proposition with perfect sincerity and candor; and when I moved to lay it on the table, did so with no sinister intention, but simply that I might have an opportunity of consultation with my constituents. I repeat, that I shall throw no opposition in the way of the bill, if they are not opposed to its passage. If a majority of the merchants in Fayetteville, a class of the community particularly interested in the inspection of Flour, are willing to dispense with the inspection of it, I have no objection. If the House will order the bill to lie on the table, I pledge myself to call it up at an early period.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Hybart,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Revenue law, so far as regards the Store Tax.

Mr. Guinn, from the joint select Committee on Cherokee lands, to whom was referred the bill authorising the entry of unsurveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians in 1817 and 1819, reported the same without amendment; and the bill having been read the second time,

Mr. Guinn explained its object The lands remaining unsurveyed were refuse lands, which had never been brought into market, because it was certain they would not bring the *minimum* valuation of 25 cents per acre affixed on them by the Legislature. The Commissioners appointed by the State, had surveyed and entered all the land which would pay the expense, and had still left

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thousands of acres in the more mountainous regions unsurveyed. This bill was to enable such citizens, of that section, as chose to do so, to enter these lands which the State had refused to enter. The people of that country, Mr. G. said, were hardy, industrious and enterprising, and if the fostering hand of the Legislature were extended to them, would make that portion of the State flourishing and prosperous Not to pass the bill, Mr. G said, would be to treat the citizens of Haywood and Macon with great injustice and neglect. The bill passed its second reading.

Friday November 27.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed by Resolution to report a bill increasing the Tax on Pedlars, reported a bill to regulate the practice of hawking and peddling in this State, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed. [The bill provides that no one shall peddle in the State, without permission of the County Court, to be granted only on proof of good character, and the applicant to pay for the privilege a tax of——dollars. Persons peddling without regular licence, to be fined and imprisoned, on indictment and conviction.

Mr. Buie, from the balloting Committee for Judge, reported.

Mr. McPherson moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing another balloting immediately for Judge.

Mr. Clingman moved to amend the motion by striking out "immediately," and inserting "on Wednesday next."

The Yeas and Nays having been demanded, Mr. Clingman withdrew his motion, rather than detain the House.

Mr. Hybart said, that concurring entirely in the views of the gentleman from Surry, (Mr. Clingman,) he should move to postpone the balloting until Monday.

On this motion, the Yeas and Nays were demanded.

Mr. Graham hoped the motion would not prevail. The circumstance that other vacancies might occur and other gentlemen become candidates, constituted no reason why a balloting should not now take place. Each candidate should be judged by his own merits, and gentlemen should vote accordingly. Because no election had taken place with the present candidates, it did not follow, that none would take place, nor did it speak aught in disparagement of the qualifications of either of them. If the postponement take place, there is no certainty that on Monday the number of candidates will be less; and as the limits of the present session are prescribed, he thought it inexpedient to delay the matter.

Mr. Hybart said, he did not intend by his remarks to cast any reflection on either of the candidates in nomination —Great diversity of sentiment existed, it appeared, as to whom should be chosen, and perhaps, if further opportunity were afforded for consultation and comparison of views, this difficulty of opinon might be reconciled. His motion was not offered with a view to procrastinate or delay the election, but to prevent unnecessary balloting. While the present state of feeling existed, it was manifest, that they might ballot until January next, without effecting a choice.

Mr McPherson said, when a proposition was made on Monday last, to ballot immediately for a Judge, it was disagreed to, because gentlemen wished time for consultation. Now the same story is told, and he had no doubt it would again be reiterated, if the election were put off to Monday. With respect to the withdrawal of candidates, he did not believe that any of them would be withdrawn.—Of one thing he could assure gentlemen, that the candidate whom he supported (Mr Bailey) would not retire from the canvass, so long as there was any chance. It was certain that while the present excitement continued, no useful legislation could be expected; and he therefore hoped the House would sustain his motion to ballot immediately.

Mr. Hybart assured the gentleman last up, that if the balloting were postponed to Monday, he would not vote for any further delay.

The motion to postpone was decided in the negative, 95 to 32; and the question recurring on Mr. McPherson's motion to ballot immediately, it was carried.

Mr Muse presented the Memorial of the Citizens of Elizabeth City and its vicinity, praying for a Bank Charter, which, on his motion, was referred to a select Committee. This Committee consists of Messrs. Muse, Collins, McPherson, Hoskins and Waddell.

Mr. Graham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with sundry amendments the bill referred to them to amend the act of 1830 regulating Patrols The same was read the second time.

Mr. Foreman called for the reading of the Act of 1830, which the bill proposed to amend. The Clerk having finished reading it,

Mr. F said, there was but little difference between the law and the bill amendatory of it—the latter provided the means of raising a sufficient fund to pay the Patrol—the former did not. It was a matter however, of very great interest to many of the counties, that the amendment bill should pass, and he hoped it would become a law.

Mr. Clarke moved that the bill lie upon the table.

Mr. Graham said, he believed the bill, as amended, introduced a wholesome enactment, and he should vote against laying it on the table. Prior to 1830, the appointment of Patrols was made by the County Courts, in each Captain's District By the law of 1830, a discretionary power was given to the Courts, to appoint a Patrol Committee in each District, who were to employ a Patrol, and the Court were further empowered to lay a tax of ten cents on each taxable slave, to remunerate the Patrol for their services The object of this bill is, to give to the Courts the further power of levying a tax of fifty cents to defray expenses, if the same be deemed necessary. To make the tax uniform in every county, would operate injuriously, so that the bill properly refers the matter to the County Court of each County.

Mr Clarke said, his motion was offered with no unfriendly motive; for he was well aware that a rigid system of Patrol was necessary. It was only with a view to economy of time.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Nov 28

[We regret to be compelled to omit the proceedings of this day. They shall be inserted in detail in our next. A debate occurred on the bill reported by the Military Committee, to amend the Act of 1825, directing how regiments of Militia shall hereafter be reviewed; in which Messrs. Hawkins, Gorrell, Carson, Stockard and Poindexter participated. The bill was finally rejected. A debate also arose on the bill to legitimate John P. Johnston, of Warren, in which Messrs. King, Hawkins, Clingman and Manly participated. An attempt was made to reject it, on the ground that the County Court, having jurisdiction of such subjects, are the proper tribunals to apply to for redress.]

RALEIGH, DECEMBER 1.

On Thursday last, Edward Stanly, of Washington, was elected Solicitor of the 2d Judicial Circuit. The vote stood as follows:

Edward Stanly	107
Stephen Miller	79

On Friday last, John F. Poindexter, Esq. of Stokes, was elected Solicitor General of the State, on the 2d balloting, as follows:

	1st.	2d.
John F. Poindexter	83	98
John M Dick	83	87
John Scott	14	2
John S. Guthrie	8 withdrawn.	
Blank	4	3

Judge of the Superior Court.—The Legislature find great difficulty in making a Judge, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Judge Seawell's death. There have been seven ballotings, and no choice has yet been effected. On the first balloting, John L. Bailey, Frederick Nash and W. C. Stanly were in nomination, and the vote stood thus: Bailey 47, Nash 47, Stanly 29, Blank and Scattering 71. Mr. Toomer's name was then added, and the second balloting was as follows: Bailey 39, Nash 37, Toomer 33, Stanly 30, Blank and Scattering 55. Before the third balloting took place, the name of Edward Hall was added to the nomination, and it resulted in giving for Louis D. Henry (not in nomination) 37, Bailey 36, Nash 31, Stanly 31, Hall 21, Blank and Scattering 21. The fourth balloting stood: Henry 52, Bailey 32, Nash 31, Stanly 29, Hall 15, Toomer 14, Blank and Scattering 18. On the fifth balloting, (Mr. Toomer's name having been withdrawn) Henry received 54, Bailey 40, Nash 34, Stanly 29, Hall 15, Blank and Scattering 19. On the 6th, Henry received 62, Bailey 54, Nash 28, Stanly 19, Hall 13, Blank and Scattering 15. Previous to the seventh balloting, the names of Messrs. Hall and Stanly were withdrawn, and the vote stood: Henry 85, Bailey 79, Nash 16, Blank and Scattering 11.

[We are requested by a personal friend of Mr. Henry, to state, as an act of justice to him, that he has been voted for not only without his consent, but against his expressed wishes to the contrary; and that while he is duly sensible of the kindness of his friends, he *cannot accept* the office of Judge, on account of other obligations which he deems imperative.]—*Register.*

Gaming.—The Legislature have followed up the recommendation of the Public Treasurer, in relation to this subject. A bill is before the House of Commons, which renders the keepers of all Gaming tables (except Billiard tables) liable to fine and imprisonment on conviction, and persons betting at them to indictment and fine.

The votes given for Governor and Printer come as near testing the strength of parties, as, perhaps, any that will be given during this session. They show, what we have uniformly admitted, that there is a small majority (10 or 12) in favor of the Administration. But it is not a Van Buren majority. The organ of that party may attempt to claim it as such; but it is a fact, which will contradict any such attempt, that in the Legislature Mr. Van Buren was carefully kept out of view, particularly with certain friends of the Administration, who were told by "*the* party" that the question was *not* between White and Van Buren, but between the Administration and the opposition But, mark the prediction, this is the last N. C. Legislature in which this sort of game will be played. By the next session, the true issue will be made up—Mr. Van Buren can then no longer be muffled and smuggled under the Cloak of General Jackson—he will be stripped of this covering—shorn of his "glory"—and, as the choice will then be made upon principles, true republicanism and plain honest dealing will prevail against caucus dictation, Regency intrigue and political juggling.—*Ral. Star.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Extract from a letter just received in this city, dated "Vera Cruz, Nov. 6, 1835.

"This country is in a bad situation. They have shut the port (of Vera Cruz) and allowed no vessels to leave for several days past. They have been embarking ammunition to Texas. They are (I am told) collecting troops in the interior likewise for Texas, and, if they send them, this part of the country will be worse off, if possible, than it has been since they revolted from Spain. The North Americans are very much disliked, especially since Texas has taken the steps which she has. I have had some opportunity of knowing the character of this people, having been among them much; at one time I remained among them eight months."

An Unnecessary Railroad.—At New Orleans a railroad has been lately made to the public burying ground. We thought that in that city the way to the grave was short and easy enough, without a railroad to facilitate one's progress to it.

Washington Telegraph.

The Harpers announce that they have in press a *Life of Washington*, by James K Paulding. It will form a number of the series of valuable and instructive works now in the course of publication, under the title of the "Common School Library."

PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

Important Arrangement.—We are gratified to learn that sixty miles of the Rail Road are now finished, and open for the transportation of passengers and produce.—We further learn that a train of Cars in connexion with a line of stages, will leave Portsmouth daily, commencing on Tuesday next the first day of December, at 9 o'clock, and arrive at Margaretville, the present termination of the road, at dinner time, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c. &c. Returning, the coaches will leave Halifax daily after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and reach Magaretville to breakfast; leave thence at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the boats for Washington and Baltimore.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax is $5, and the despatch is such that a traveller will leave Halifax one morning, and be in Baltimore or Washington the next, or dine in Philadelphia. This arrangement is so favorable that it cannot fail to command the public confidence.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1835.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1835.

At the meeting of the Legislature this morning, Mr. Hybart stated to the House of Commons, that he had been authorized to return the thanks of Mr. Henry for the kindness manifested by his friends in voting for him as Judge, but that, if elected, he could not accept the appointment. The name of John M. Dick, of Guilford, (a Jackson Van Buren man) was added to the nomination, and Mr. Nash was withdrawn: A balloting was had immediately, which resulted in the election of Dick, by the following vote:—Dick 107, Bailey 75, Blank 4. This astonishing result was produced by "the party" going *en masse* for Dick, and by the Whig votes which were given to him—some of which were cast for him, because he lived in the West, and some because Bailey was represented to be a *Nullifier.*

Treasurer's Report.—The Report of Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Treasurer of the State, to the present Legislature, is an able and interesting Document. As formally prepared, it would fill nearly five columns of our paper, a space which we could not well spare at present. We have, therefore, as usual with documents of this kind, abridged such parts of it as would admit of it without injury, and copied the balance, upon the preceding page.

Inspection Laws.—We regret to find that a bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, to repeal the laws providing for the inspection of flour in this town. The inspection of certain articles of produce has been so long and so universally regarded as essential, that it is matter of surprize, at this late day, to find an effort made to abolish it. It is not to the merchant alone that inspection is useful; but to every fair dealer among the producers. These would be the principal sufferers; as a door would at once be opened to every species of imposition which the dishonest might be disposed to practice; and the consequence would be, that as the risk in purchasing uninspected flour would be greatly increased, the merchant would not be willing to pay so high a price. Besides, if we are not mistaken, the merchant always pays the price of inspection, unless the producer chooses to ship his flour, when, only, he is compelled to pay it himself. Let the movers in this matter reflect, that in every commercial community, inspection laws exist, and that they are most useful to all parties, where they are most rigidly observed. We believe that there is but one feeling in this community, and that is, of opposition to the proposed repeal.

Hugh D. Waddell, Esq. (Whig) has been elected to the Legislature from Orange county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Forrest. The vote was, Waddell 538, Hurdle (Van Buren) 432, Craig (Whig) 180.

South Carolina Bank Notes.—For some years past, a large portion of the circulation of this town and the western part of the State, has been composed of South Carolina notes. They were not received at any Bank in this State, but circulated freely and generally. We were precisely in the situation described in the following extract from Gov. McDuffie's recent Message to the Legislature of S. Carolina:

"A considerable portion of the planters in this State sell their Cotton in Augusta, and habitually receive payment in Georgia bills. These bills are thus thrown into circulation in our upper districts, and owing partly, in my opinion, to the mistaken policy of our own banks, are kept in circulation there, to the exclusion of our own It is one of the laws of circulation, that when two kinds of currency are thrown upon the community, of unequal credit or value, that which is inferior will supplant the other in the general circulation, as long as it is practically a tender, or as the community will receive it either from choice or necessity. Now the refusal of our banks to receive the notes of the Georgia banks, throws just so much discredit upon them as fits them for excluding our own bank notes from circulation, while the trade of the upper districts with Augusta, creates a sort of necessity on the part of the planters to receive Georgia bank notes in payment for their produce The policy of our banks, therefore, gives a sort of chartered license to the Georgia banks to inundate our State with their bills, without any check or control whatever. It is a species of outlawry which seeks to drive out an intruder, by declaring that the law will not notice him, thereby giving him the very immunity he desires. If, on the contrary, our banks would freely receive the bills of the sound banks in Georgia, they would at once acquire the means of controlling our circulation The Georgia bills, instead of performing the functions of our currency, and making the State thus far tributary to foreign banks, would be collected in our banks, and be charged to the account of the Georgia banks, bearing interest; while our own bank paper would resume its proper functions of a circulating medium. In fact, Augusta is as much in the circle of our commerce as any of our own towns, and all the solvent banks located there should be placed upon the footing of our own, in all the mutual transactions of banks with banks. All the solvent banks moving in the same commercial sphere, must mutually give credit to each other, in order to preserve a mutual control, and prevent the derangement of the currency. If any one of the banks thus united should overtrade, the others will perceive it by the state of their accounts, and immediately apply the proper corrective."

"Though the powers of the Direction of our Bank are competent to all these purposes, yet as the suggested changes in its policy involve a high degree of responsibility, it may not be improper to give some expression of the opinion of the Legislature on the subject."

A few months ago, the very reasons which Gov. McDuffie urges so forcibly induced the Cape Fear Bank in this town, to commence receiving the South Carolina Notes in payment and on deposite, and there is no reason to doubt that the measure was dictated by sound policy.

South Carolina.—The Legislature met on Monday the 23d ult. The Message of Gov. McDuffie is very long, and exceedingly forcible and well written. On the subject of the recent excitement, he recommends the strongest measures. Regarding the crime of these foreign incendiaries as one of the very highest grade known to human laws, he urges the passage of laws to punish it with death without benefit of clergy. He recommends that South Carolina demand, "respectfully, of each and every one of the slaveholding States, 1. A formal and solemn disclaimer, by its Legislature, of the existence of any rightful power, either in such State or the U. States, in Congress assembled, to interfere in any manner whatever, with the institution of domestic slavery in S. Carolina. 2. The immediate passage of penal laws by such Legislature, denouncing against the incendiaries of whom we complain, such punishments as will speedily and forever suppress their machinations against our peace and safety."

He argues that slavery is not only in conformity to the laws of God and man, but that it is a blessing, both to the slave and the master. That the slave is more civilized, and more comfortably provided for, than he could be in *any other* situation in which he could be placed. He says that South Carolina can recognize no distinction, in any communication she may have to make to the non slave holding States, between ultimate and immediate emancipation.

The Message winds up with the following brief remarks relative to Federal affairs:

"I have but a few words to say to you in relation to the administration of the Federal Government and the general condition of our federal relations. It has been for some years my opinion that with a large surplus revenue, the corruptions of that government would soon become incurable; and it is by no means certain that they have not already reached that fatal point. The existing auspices, beyond all question, are fearfully unpropitious. The chief magistrate of our imperial republic is at this moment more independent of public opinion and wields a more despotic power, than either the King of Great Britain, or the King of France, and it remains to be seen whether the people of the United States, like the degenerate Romans in the time of Tiberius, will recognize his right to nominate his successor, by raising to the throne the imperial, though not very youthful Cæsar, who has been already clothed in the purple with due solemnity, and formally presented to the people, as the anointed and rightful heir to the succession."

The Charleston Courier, commenting on Gov. Swain's Message, says: —

"Amid the general *individual* prosperity of North Carolina, we regret to find that, as a body politic, her monied resources are so limited, as almost to threaten her exclusion, in that capacity, from any participation in the great scheme of internal improvement, which contemplates the commercial connexion of the great valley of the West, with the Atlantic coast of the South. "With a treasury," says Gov. Swain, "barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, without resorting to loans, it would be idle to recommend the adoption of any measures connected with the general improvement of either the physical or intellectual resources of the country" We cannot help thinking that this is a somewhat narrow and short sighted policy—let not North Carolina hesitate to embark in the magnificent project of rail-road communication, so rich in promise of wealth and greatness to the entire South, even though loans, heavy loans, be requisite to equip her for the march of improvement—let her not scruple to pledge the resources of posterity for the benefit of posterity—let her fearlessly cast her bread upon the waters, and it will certainly be returned to her, a hundred, and perhaps a thousand fold, after *not* very many days. Gov. Swain's *will*, on this subject, is evidently good, and the *power* of his State is greater, we venture to suggest, than he imagines."

Many a young man goes to New Orleans or Mobile, under the expectation that he cannot fail of making a speedy fortune in either of those places. How many are disappointed, may be inferred from the following paragraph from the Norfolk Beacon:

"We have seen a letter received by a gentleman of this place, from his brother, who left here a short time since for the purpose of seeking employment as a Clerk in New Orleans, which states that the writer had succeeded in obtaining a situation, about a fortnight previous to the date of his letter, at a moderate salary, and that within that short period there had been no less than *one hundred and ten applications* to his employers for Clerkships!"

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

"THE LONG AGONY IS OVER." The Amendments to the Constitution have been ratified by a majority of FOUR THOUSAND votes at least. The Counties of Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Montgomery and Yancy are yet to be heard from, and the vote now stands:—For Ratification, 25,528; for Rejection, 20,346. We omit our Table this week, but hope to publish it with complete returns in our next.—*Ral. Register.*

Death of Col. William Hinton, Sr.—We learn from an Alabama paper, that Col. Wm. Hinton, of this county, who had very recently gone on a visit to Alabama, was thrown from his buggy, on the 8th inst. near Decatur, Decalb county, and so seriously injured as to survive only a few hours. He and his son A. C. Hinton, had been on a visit to two others of his sons in St. Clair and Greene counties. He was interred in the public cementary of the town of Decatur. He was about 70 years of age, and in robust health when he left this county a few weeks since. He was a highly respectable gentleman; had no wife, and the major part of his children are in Alabama.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Among the late arrivals of Members of Congress in this city is Mr. Polk, Representative from Tennessee. Mr. Forrester, of the same State, reached the city some days before. Mr. Bell, of the same State, (the late Speaker,) has, we perceive, arrived at Philadelphia, and will of course soon also be on his way to the Seat of Government.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER NOV. 25.

We learn that Col. WILLIAM DUANE, formerly editor and publisher of the Aurora newspaper, and, since the election of Gov. Wolf, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, died in this city yesterday morning, in the 76th year of his age. He was for a long period of his life one of the most active and influential politicians of Pennsylvania.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

PRESBYTERY OF FAYETTEVILLE.—At a meeting of this body, held at Sharon Church, Montgomery County, on 7th of October last, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we consider it incumbent upon all our ministers and churches, to use every exertion, in their power, to increase the number, and assist in the education of young men for the gospel ministry, within the bounds of this Presbytery.

2. That the ministers of this Presbytery, call the attention of pious young men, in their churches, to this subject, and encourage those, in whom they have confidence, to commence, without delay, a course of preparation; and also that they urge upon their people the duty of aiding such of them as are indigent, in the prosecution of their studies.

3. That for the accomplishment of this object, and for the promotion of the best interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, in this region of country, we regard the Donaldson Academy as entitled to the prayers and the patronage of all the churches within our bounds. And, whereas it is understood that difficulties have arisen, in collecting the existing subscriptions to this institution, from misapprehensions entertained by some, in relation to its character and prospects, that the several pastors endeavor to remove such misapprehensions, and excite the liberality of the churches in sustaining the Seminary.

A Washington letter-writer says, that President Jackson, whilst at the Rip Raps, "was obliged to use a hot bath for the preservation of his health." We have no doubt of it. When could the old man live for any length of time without *getting into hot water?*

The Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican thinks that "any honest man can look Amos Kendall out of countenance." A fellow with such a countenance as the Postmaster General's ought to be thankful to any man that will take the trouble to look him out of it!

Communication.

Mr. Hale: The undersigned deeming the notice taken by the Journals of this place, of the trial of the case, the State vs. John Waddill & others, partial and insufficient, have applied to a friend to draw up a statement of the same for publication. The following statement has been accordingly prepared and submitted to their Counsel, who have acquiesced in its truth and correctness, they take this method of exhibiting it to the public, thus vindicating their characters, before their country from the unjust aspersions under which they have so long labored and removing the false impressions which the ex-parte statements made previous to the legal investigation, were calculated to create.

JONES FULLER,
J. W. COCHRAN,
J. H. MYROVER,
DOYLE O'HANLON,
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

December 1, 1835.

John Waddill, J. W. Cochran, J. H. Myrover and Doyle O'Hanlon, were put upon their trial before his Honor, Judge Strange, the first named charged as principal, the others as aiding and assisting in the murder of Joseph Hubbard. Troy & Jordan, for the State; Toomer, Henry and Eccles, for the Defendants. It was proven that the homicide was committed under the following circumstances.—Complaint on oath was made before Gurdon Deming, Esq., on the 19th Sept'r last, that Joseph Hubbard had assaulted Thomas J. Curtis, by shooting at him with a gun loaded with shot, from an ambush, giving him a *wound* in the back and otherwise endangering his life. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of said Hubbard—the Sheriff of Cumberland was absent from his bailiwick; the two Constables of the district were confined to their chambers with fever—a *flagrant misdemeanor* had been committed and the life of the complainant still threatened and in jeopardy. Under these circumstances, the Magistrate deputed Jones Fuller, a highly respectable merchant of this place, to execute the precept, who summoned the aforenamed defendants, and Marcus Beard, to aid him in discharge of his duty. O'Hanlon and Waddill were directed by the special Constable to proceed to the shop of the deceased; they did so, and arrested him; an altercation ensued; the deceased made an attack on O'Hanlon with a shovel, which was wrested from him; the character of the deceased was well known and was proven to be desperate, reckless and dangerous; his gun was taken from the shop and discharged; the most friendly feeling was proven to have been manifested between deceased and Waddill at the time, and he was repeatedly informed, that all they required of him was to go before the Justices. However, he still resisted, using abusive and threatening language, and finally thrust O'Hanlon violently out of the house and shut the door. About this time the special Constable having received information that the deceased had been arrested, hurried to the spot, accompanied by Cochran and Myrover. O'Hanlon stated in hearing of deceased, all that had passed. Fuller asked deceased if he would hear the warrant read; deceased replied, read and I will listen; the warrant was read; he was addressed mildly and with kindness advised to deliver himself up to justice; he was told that violence would be resorted to if persuasion failed; kindness on the part of the posse was answered by the deceased, with abuse and threats; he would not open the door, but swore he would kill the first man that attempted to enter the door; the special Constable ordered the door to be forced, an axe was procured and preparations made to do so; the deceased asked for a delay of ten minutes, to put on his clothes, which was granted upon condition that he would then open the door and surrender himself; he promised to do so; in three minutes he broke through the back door with a hatchet in his hand, and run towards the dwelling house; a pistol was snapped, the gun of the deceased which had been reloaded, discharged; the deceased continued his flight, passed through or under the dwelling house into a thick grove of trees, and in the act of passing into an adjacent swamp, where escape would have been certain and arrest impossible, he was killed by the discharge of a gun held by some one of the posse. The time being nearly dark and the obscurity rendered greater by the foliage of the trees; it was proven that no threats were used preceding the arrest or afterwards; no language used to induce the belief that it was a combination to take the deceased "*dead or alive*," but all preparations of arms were made for the purpose of self defence, rendered necessary from the dangerous character of the deceased; and when it was known that the shot had taken effect, the greatest regret and sorrow was manifested.

The defence relied upon was *justification*, and in the language of their counsel, "*no compromise.*" It was insisted by the Defendant's Counsel, and so clearly held by the Court, that when a warrant issued to apprehend a culprit charged with having given a *dangerous wound*, or having committed a *flagrant misdemeanor*, the officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant, had the right, nay, he was required, in *the flight*, if *escape could not otherwise be prevented, to slay and kill.* In support of this opinion, Hale, Foster, Christian and Russel were cited at length. It was not proven upon the trial, that the deceased was intentionally killed, but the defence would have been good, had the State succeeded in showing that the person who discharged the gun, had discharged it with the clear and manifest intention of killing. Upon this defence being made, under the charge of the Court, the following Jury returned a prompt and clear verdict of acquittal, after an absence of two or three minutes.

John M. Dobbin, Paris I. Tillinghast, Samuel W. Tillinghast, David A. Rey, Daniel Munroe, Stephen Hollingsworth, Thomas H. Hill, Robert H. Cowan, John C. Williams, Jonathan Evans, John M. Stedman, Dushee Shaw.

It is due to the Defendants to state, that they have courted investigation of their conduct, and, under vexatious and harrassing circumstances, have in every thing, peaceably and quietly submitted to the requisitions of the law, appealing to their country for vindication.

POSTSCRIPT.

Nothing of importance has been transacted by the Legislature since the proceedings of Monday last. Mr. Hybart has introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in this town, to be styled "The Planter's and Mechanic's Bank of Fayetteville," with a capital of $500,000.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, in the 18th year of his age, JOHN WESLEY DEPO, oldest son of the Rev. John Depo. The deceased had been, for some years past, an apprentice to the printing business, in this office, where his steady habits, uniformly correct deportment, and amiable disposition, had gained him the affection and respect of all those associated with him. But to his sorrowing family, the blow has fallen heavily indeed. To them it is a loss which cannot be supplied.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 28th, D. G. McRae's boat Ann Smith, with Dry Goods and Groceries, to Johnson & Carpenter, John Munn, R. C. McMaster, J. G & J. H. Cook and James McKeown, of this place.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 3.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	32 a 34
Do. apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	13½ a 14	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	55a 60	Tobacco, leaf,	5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 40 a 1 50	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

☞ The Members of the Fayetteville Lyceum are requested to attend at the Town House on Saturday the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock, (M.) December 3, 1835.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a person well acquainted with the business of this place, both bartering and selling at wholesale. His acquaintance through the back country is extensive—writes a fair business hand, and has a knowledge of Book keeping For particulars inquire at the Observer Office.

Dec 1. 65 3t

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65 tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given. Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection J C L.

December 1, 1835. 65 tf

Overseer Wanted.

A competent person, who can bring undoubted testimonials of character and qualifications, will hear of a situation as Overseer on application at this Office.

December 1, 1835. 65 3wpd

Postponement.

THE Sale of the Real Estate assigned to the Subscriber, which was to take place on the First of December, 1835, is now postponed until further notice shall be given

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

December 2, 1835 1w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having in view to remove to the western country, offers for sale the

PLANTATION AND LAND

on which he now lives, containing 1242 acres, including a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and other necessary buildings, a TOLL BRIDGE, a SAW and GRIST MILLS. The Land is generally adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Peas and Potatoes. The situation is eligible and healthy, well calculated for a place of Entertainment, as it is immediately on the road from Fayetteville to Rockingham Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no one will purchase without first viewing the premises.

JOHN P GRAHAM

Graham's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 1, 1835. 65 4tp

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District, S. C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been greviously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a simlar manner.

ALLANSON G SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir. I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express. Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end.

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**
Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835.

James H. Jarman and others, vs. Zecheriah Davis and others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Elizabeth Taylor, Windal Taylor, James Taylor, Catharine Davis, James T. Davis, Nimrod W. Leary, Catharine Leary, Barney Ivey and Elsey Ivey, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months successively, that the said Defendants may appear at the next Term of our Court to be held on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

(True copy from the Minutes.)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

Cost of adv. $4. 61-3m

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,

HATS AND SHOES,

STOCKS and COLLARS,

SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

Female Classical School.

THE new Session of the Female Classical School opened on the 19th ult., on the principles of self government, and of rotation in Directresship. In these principles the Young Ladies will be instructed by weekly Lectures from the President of the Board. The undivided attention of Mr. Tripp has been secured, and the Trustees confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public to the full extent of the number of Pupils contemplated in the arrangement.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

October 20. 59-tf.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr. John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls. No. 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount.

September 21, 1835. 55-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do. White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U. S. Bank

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT, FOR SALE HERE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Sept 8, 1835. 53 tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

FOOT OF HAY MOUNT,

Fayetteville, North Carolina,

THE Subscribers are now receiving in part their *Full Supplies of seasonable GOODS,* the whole of which are exported during the present week, and which will comprise 320 PACKAGES, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

Fine Fur and Wool Hats,
Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Ladies' and Misses' Tuscan and Leghorn Bonnets,
Ingrain and Cotton Carpeting,
Women's and Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Misses' and Children's fine Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 8 to 12,
French Baskets,
Band Boxes,
Brown, green, white and yellow Shoe and Fitting Thread,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
Hatters' Trimmings, &c.,
Saddles and Bridles,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Coffee Mills,
25 thousand Havanna Segars, &c. &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which will comprise a more general assortment than can be found in any one House in this market, which is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which the attention of their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of NEGRO CLOTHS and BLANKETS, well worthy the attention of Planters.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware, a good assortment,

HATS AND SHOES,

Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

J. GALES & SON'S

ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 14, 1832.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } TEAS,
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-1J.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

MONTAGUE'S BALM,

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACH.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American public. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harassing of all Aches (Toothach.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent and not unpleasant, and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

All applications for Agencies or orders for the Balm, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the subscriber, or to Holderby & McPheeters, Petersburg, Virginia.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

EDWARD J. HALE has been appointed Agent at Fayetteville, of whom the Balm may be procured.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.